

JEROME MAKES THAW TESTIFY

AND THEN HIS INSANITY CASE ENDS ABRUPTLY.

Only a Few Questions Asked of Thaw, Who Is Very Nervous on the Stand—Both Sides Suddenly Decide to Quit—Jerome Ready to Sum Up, Graham Not Ready.

PONICKERSPE, May 16.—Harry K. Thaw's fight for freedom from Matteawan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane was abruptly put into the hands of Justice Morchauser for final judgment to-night by a coup of District Attorney Jerome.

When Thaw's counsel refused to place their client on the stand as a witness in his own behalf after all their other witnesses had been heard Jerome abruptly called Thaw as his own witness, and upon the refusal of Graham and Peabody to accept unconditionally Jerome's offer to the Matteawan prisoner, which was that he submit himself to examination by the State's attorneys, Jerome rested his case without argument upon the evidence in record. Both counsel will submit briefs to the Justice, who has been sitting in the Supreme Court of Dutchess county in these proceedings upon the constitutionality of Thaw's commitment by Justice Dowling at the close of the second trial for murder and upon that point alone. Without argument the case will then go before the Justice, who will render his decision a week from next Monday.

James Graham and A. Russell Peabody, the two lawyers who have been conducting Thaw's fight for freedom, had spent all the strength of their expert testimony and had exhausted their store of lay testimony in an effort which consistently appeared to be a losing one up to the opening of to-day's session. Neither of them had confidence in the dangerous experiment of putting on the stand a man who had been committed to an asylum as one dangerously insane.

The gradual breakdown of their case and a hint from the Judge that he himself might call Thaw in default of the relative's initiative failed to force Thaw's counsel to risk their client to the inevitably harsh examination of District Attorney Jerome. When Thaw was called he jumped out of his chair and made his way to the stand with his peculiar gait, which Dr. Flint, the alienist, characterized yesterday as an "alert start."

JEROME RESUMES EXAMINATION OF THAW.

"Mr. Thaw," said Jerome, "you realize that the object of this procedure is?"

"Yes," replied Thaw, "it is to prove my sanity."

"But," urged Jerome, "you understand that it gives you a right to go and come as you please?"

Thaw seemed perplexed and turned to the Judge, who said that what he said in his testimony was to be judged by him as to its truth or falsity. This was followed by one of Jerome's questions:

"You understood that the Judge weighs the sworn testimony of all the witnesses, including your own?" Thaw's demeanor seemed to be one of excessive nervousness.

It was in a low voice, and turned his eyes from time to time on the Judge as if seeking protection. When Jerome asked him if he had known Dr. Flint before the unfortunate events of 1906 he said he only knew that he was the father of Austin Flint, Jr., and did not know him socially.

"Wouldn't you be willing, Mr. Thaw," said Jerome, "to have Dr. Flint and his associates, all of whom you know to be honorable gentlemen, examine you themselves?"

Graham immediately interposed an objection and advised Thaw not to answer. Jerome broached the proposition to the Justice in other words and Justice Morchauser explained his opinion approving the fairness of Jerome's position.

"I don't think it at all fair," said Mr. Graham, "that Mr. Thaw should be forced to face men who have already sworn that they believe him a paranoiac, especially at this hour after three days' strain."

THE COURT PROMISES FAIR PLAY.

"If I were counsel for the relative in this case," said the Judge, "I would advise his acceptance of this proposition; but I do not want this statement from the bench to be taken as carrying any weight. I intend to fully safeguard the relative's interests, and if such an examination takes place I will see to it that his counsel and his alienist are notified of the time of the examination and that they shall be present to guard the relative's interests in every respect."

Jerome disclaimed any intention to crowd Thaw as to time and said that if Graham and Peabody should agree to his proposition he would be willing that the examination take place at some time in the future. With Jerome and Graham both on their feet arguing their point Thaw's nervousness seemed to increase. A red flush crept up his cheek bones and his legs were tightly knotted together. A photographer began to hold his paraphernalia under difficulties and Thaw caught his eye. Justice Morchauser leaned over and asked Thaw if he should forbid the photographer to continue.

"Oh, let him go," laughed Thaw, with a nervous parting of his lips. "I don't mind."

COUNSEL IN CONFERENCE.

In the meantime Justice Morchauser had suggested that counsel for both sides should meet in conference with Thaw and come to an understanding on Jerome's offer of freedom and the Justice granted a half hour recess.

Thaw, his counsel and Jerome, with Assistant District Attorney Gayman, then retired to the Judge's chamber. Jerome announced before their retirement that if Graham did not agree to his proposition he would continue his direct examination of Thaw.

At the end of a three-quarter of an hour counsel for Thaw, accompanied by Thaw, came out of the Judge's chamber. The court room by this time was jammed and the Judge had to order the Sheriff's deputies to clear the aisles. News of Thaw's appearance on the stand had set the town's Sunday night parade on a steady march toward the court house. Graham arose and read from a paper as follows:

THAW TO BE EXAMINED BY ALIENIST.

"The relative will submit to a personal

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TO AUTO SPEEDERS ARRESTED.

Gen. Blumhagen's Order Being Swiftly Executed—Twenty Traffic Officers.

So many complaints of automobile speeding have reached Police Commissioner Blumhagen of late that a general order was sent out yesterday afternoon for police men to be especially on the lookout for speed violations during the rush hours.

At 11:30 last night Police Headquarters had received word of seventy arrests since 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There have been a few more automobile arrests than that in twenty-four hours, but it stands as the record for quick action in a short time. The West Sixty-eighth street police station got the biggest haul. The complaints in that district had been many and Inspector Walsh sent out his staff lieutenants, Boland and Belton, to gather in the speeders. They got thirty automobiles and three motorcycles.

Most of the arrests in that part of the town were made on Broadway between Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets, but a stray auto or two was picked up on Amsterdam avenue and Riverside Drive. There were twenty tickets in the collection. The other autos were manned only by motorists.

All of the offending drivers taken by Boland and Belton were sent to the West Sixty-eighth street station. Most of them were short on cash but long on jewelry and the desk in the station house looked like a pawnshop after the prisoners had finished giving bail.

The West 132d street police station came next to the West Sixty-eighth street station, with eleven arrests. The remainder of the seventy were pretty well scattered about town.

WORK FOR BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

One of the 20,000-Ton Battleships Will Be Built There.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry to-day designated the New York Navy Yard for the building of one of the new battleships authorized by Congress several weeks ago. The naval appropriation bill, which has been signed by President Roosevelt, provides that one of the battleships should be built at a Government navy yard, while the other may be built either in a Government navy yard or by contract with a shipbuilding firm, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

The bill also directed that one of the five colliers shall be built on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Newberry also directed that one collier be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard. One other collier will be built by contract and the other three will be purchased under the terms of an advertisement to be issued by the Navy Department in a few weeks.

The battleship to be built at the New York Navy Yard will be of the Delaware type and will be the largest battleship ever constructed at that yard. The plans for the new vessel are practically the same as are used in the construction of the Delaware, but there will be some minor modifications. The battleship will be of 20,000 tons displacement and will have a speed of 21 knots. Work will be begun as soon as practicable.

The last battleship built at the New York Navy Yard was the Connecticut, the flagship of the Atlantic fleet, which was laid down at New York in March, 1905, and completed in June, 1906. The old battleship Maine, which was destroyed in Havana harbor in 1898, was also built at the New York yard, where her keel was laid in 1889. The collier Tidal, which has been building at the New York Navy Yard since her keel was laid on March 25, 1907, will be launched next Tuesday.

MONTGOMERY IN JAIL NOW.

Arrested for Additional Theft of \$125,000 and Bondsman Bailed.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—William Montgomery, defaulting cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, who robbed that institution of \$150,000, was arrested again this afternoon on additional charges of misappropriating funds on an information sworn out by Bank Examiner William L. Folds.

In this information Montgomery is charged with taking bonds of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company to the amount of \$125,000. This sum is included in the \$150,000, the discovery having been made several days ago, although it was kept quiet in the hope that Montgomery would tell what he did with the bonds.

United States Commissioner William T. Lindsay demanded additional bail, increasing the amount to \$100,000. This his bondsman, George E. Tener and Richard S. Quay, refused to give and Montgomery was sent to jail.

Just across the corridor from him are Henry Heber and John Young, who looted the Farmers Deposit National Bank. Between them these three men have robbed Pittsburgh banks of more than \$500,000.

This evening Mr. Tener gave out the following statement:

"On May 7, now ten days ago, I became surety for Mr. Montgomery, believing that if given an opportunity he would clear himself. He would at least render great assistance in straightening out the affairs of the bank and that he would do everything in his power to that end. This has failed to do and I have to-day withdrawn from his bond."

"I am thoroughly convinced that Montgomery is insane," declared Mr. Tener to-night.

The Pittsburgh Clearing House notified all the banks of Pittsburgh to-day not to clear with the Allegheny National. This will force each bank to collect its own claims against the Allegheny National.

A Montana County for Johnson, ANACONDA, Mon., May 15.—The Deer Lodge county Democratic convention this afternoon endorsed Gov. Johnson of Minnesota for President, instructing the delegates to the State convention to work for a delegation to Denver instructed for him; the first in the Far Northwest to do so. The resolution pledged allegiance to principles of Democracy as embodied by W. J. Bryan and in the next breath pledged support to the Minnesota.

Col. W. C. Green's Private Car Attached.

SA. FRANCISCO, May 16.—Col. W. C. Green, the mining man, who is a resident of Redlands, is at Paso Robles in his private car. The property, which originally was valued at \$100,000 upon the filing of an attachment for \$100,000 upon his rolling home by Dr. E. B. Fernin, who was convicted recently of a murder for land fraud.

SWETNEY'S FINE GRAVE JUSTICE. The Swetney metropolitan explosion, American and European plan. John T. Devine, President.

RIOUS STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

ON TOM JOHNSON'S THREE CENT TRACTION LINES.

Police Have Been Fighting to Do in the Morning and at Night—Little Trouble Except Near the Car Barn—Orders Issued to Meet Violence With Violence.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—A strike against the city's new municipal traction system was declared this morning and since then there has been much disorder.

Armed police, instructed to restore order and protect property, are fighting to-night at West 211th street and Detroit avenue with a crowd of 700 striking street car conductors and motormen and sympathizers, and another big squad of police is fighting 500 strikers and their allies before the Lake View barns on the opposite side of the city.

Attempts to run cars after dark, induced by the promise of Police Chief Fred Kahler that his men could cope with the situation and by the proclamation of Mayor Tom L. Johnson that violence would be met with violence, brought on a recurrence of the rioting of the morning.

Strikers fired two shots at 9:40 to-night at a car run out from the Lakeview barn, the first resort to bullets by the strikers. Orders to cease at midnight any attempt to operate cars were issued at 9:30 o'clock.

The earlier rioting marked the opening of the strike of the union conductors and motormen, who halted all night, deciding to strike at 4 o'clock. Violence was employed in preventing the operation of cars for several hours at the beginning of the day runs and in crippling services all over the city, only a few lines operating with any semblance of regularity.

President Duport of the Municipal Traction Company, the failure of which to qualify an arbitrator to treat with the representatives of the men as to the legality of a contract guaranteeing the men a two cent an hour wage increase caused the strike order, announced late in the afternoon that no cars would be run after dark.

This order he rescinded when Chief Kahler declared order could be maintained. Mayor Johnson, occupying a peculiar position as chief executive of the city and treasurer and practically head of the municipal company, which he inspired to operate cars at a three cent fare, had ordered the police to use all the force deemed necessary.

The Sheriff's office swore in special deputies late in the day and a score of these men were sent to the Detroit avenue car barn, at Lakeview, to protect the barn and cars. Attempts to run cars from that barn had been abandoned early in the day; the village refusing police protection.

Acting Governor James M. Williams is remaining in his office here. There was talk of summoning the militia, but on Chief Kahler's declaration that he needed no help no formal appeal was made.

Late to-night the police department advertised for 300 "alibioned men" to be sworn in as special police. The city's force of 100 men fought all day long and is still fighting to-night.

The violence of the men who threw eggs off the tracks, dismantled them and drove the crews off, out trolley wires, hurled bricks at crews and passengers alike, piled obstructions on the tracks, spiked the rails and blocked the exits of the car barns began at 4:30 o'clock. For three hours no form of service was possible, but by noon a number of lines were operating in part.

On Detroit, St. Clair, and Woodland avenues, three of the biggest lines in the city, not a car moved, however, the barns being besieged.

Strikes breakers are being rushed from New York and service is promised to-morrow.

The suburban cars were not molested after the early hours, but no passengers were permitted to board or alight within the city except at the public square.

The Pennsylvania and Lake Shore railroads ran suburban trains, while in the city the few cars that ran were filled with passengers, who have been attacked except at the barns. Automobiles and every description of carriage and wagon were pressed into service. Bicycles were resorted to by thousands.

Outing ofrolley-rides was resorted to in various parts of the city this afternoon. A place of track on the St. Clair avenue line was torn up and a car derailed.

An attempt to run cars on the Payne avenue line was frustrated by a crowd of strike sympathizers. The car had gone only half a block when it was boarded by half a dozen men, who took away the controller lever and out of the trolley rope. The motorman and conductor were hustled off the car and it was left standing in the street. The car was abandoned and was finally taken back to the barns.

MAIL SUBSIDY MAY FAIL.

House Conference Stands Firm in Opposition to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Senate and House conferees on the post office appropriation bill adjourned this afternoon until Monday without making any progress toward an agreement on the ocean mail subsidy amendment inserted by the Senate.

There is great danger that this amendment will fail, owing, it is said, to the attitude of Representative Overstreet, the leading House conferee and chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It is reported to-night that in spite of the fact that the ocean mail subsidy is regarded as a Republican party measure Mr. Overstreet is showing a disposition to oppose the project at the very moment when its success seemed assured.

A canvass made last month indicated that a large majority of the Republican members of the House were for the subsidy and it was expected that there would be little if any difficulty in enacting it into law. The Senate amended the post office bill appropriately. The Senate conferees are standing firm for the amendment.

John W. Gates's Chicago House Sold for \$65,000.

CHICAGO, May 16.—John W. Gates's old house at 2944 Michigan avenue was put on the auction block to-day by Auctioneer Dan Long. A crowd of about 100 real estate men and speculators attended the sale. The property, which originally was valued at \$100,000, was sold to Michael H. Spader for \$65,000.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL. The Sabbath School for the season May 17th. Telephone 3144. Chicago.

BURROWS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Officers Selected for the Republican National Convention.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Republican national committee in charge of details for the national convention at St. Louis, June 16, is completing the details pertaining thereto by selecting the temporary officers to-day.

The complete list of temporary officers follows: Temporary chairman, Senator J. C. Burrows, Michigan; general secretary, John R. Malloy, Columbus, Ohio; chief assistant secretary, Lafayette B. Gleason, New York city; assistant secretaries, Charles Brooks Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ernest Walker Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Philip M. Hoefle, St. Louis; M. J. Tobin, Vinona, Ill.; Charles M. Harger, Concord, N. H.; reading clerk, Thomas W. Williamson, Edwardsville, Ill.; George A. Wilson, Des Moines, Ia.; parliamentarian, Asher C. Hinds, Washington; official reporter, M. W. Blumenberg, Washington; messenger to chairman, Empfield Stone, Indianapolis; messenger to the secretary, John R. Jackson, Cincinnati; sergeant at arms, William F. Stone, Baltimore; chief of doorknockers, Stephen B. Mason, Baltimore.

NEW PUBLIC COACH.

Trial Trip of the New Arrow Headed In.

For the first time in recent years this city will have a public coach for those who enjoy the sport and have the price. It will replace the coach Venture, which Alfred Vanderbilt is driving with such success abroad.

When the coach is for the public, it will no longer be the other usual details of the exclusive coach of Mr. Vanderbilt, for Mrs. Thomas Hastings, president of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club, has consented to act as patron, while Morris E. Howlett, many time four-in-hand champion at the New York show, will be the whip.

A trial trip was made yesterday to go over the route and assemble the horses, also to introduce to the public the newly renovated Arrow Head Inn at Fort Washington, which will be the end of the run.

Again the public will have the trimmings of Newport and Saratoga, for Ben Kelly, late of Saratoga, will be the host at the Arrow Head. The new coach will be called the Magnet and will leave the Holland House at 5 P. M. daily, Sunday included. The run will be up through Central Park, along Riverside Drive to Fort Washington, a distance of eight miles.

When the coach is made in an hour, which has been fixed as the schedule time, Mr. Howlett and Morgan P. Leiky will back the new venture financially, but they stated yesterday, solely as a business proposition.

Mrs. Hastings has bought most of the seats for the first run on Monday and will entertain a party of friends at the inn to inaugurate the new service.

FREED ON APPEAL IN ENGLAND.

First Session of the New Court to Review Criminal Cases—No "American" Evils.

LONDON, May 16.—The new Court of Criminal Appeal held its first session yesterday and justified its existence by releasing a prisoner who had been convicted on insufficient evidence. The opposition to the right of appeal in English criminal cases has been based chiefly on the fear that it would produce what are usually described as American evils in the administration of justice. These evils are summarized as unnecessary delay and the thwarting of justice by frivolous technicalities.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone at the first session made it clear that it would be the effort of the court to avoid these evils and the Appeals Court dismissed all but one case, that of a man who had been convicted of passing spurious money. He pleaded in the lower court that he was innocent of the fact that the money was spurious. An attempt was made to show that he had passed another bad coin a fortnight before the transaction for which he was arrested. The prisoner proved an alibi later by showing that he was in jail at the time of the former alleged occurrence.

The Judge of the lower court failed to warn the jury that they must not regard the man's admission of imprisonment against him; and for that reason the Appeals Court discharged him.

GAME POLICEMAN BEIEGLED

By Persons Wanting to Congratulate Him on Shipping Broadway Highway.

A good many persons tried to grasp the hand of Policeman Harry Rohrs of the City Hall station after he had been dragged 300 feet in stopping a runaway on Broadway yesterday afternoon. The runaway, a horse and wagon driven by Fred Hinrichsen of 24 Prospect place, The Bronx, tore loose at Brooms street and dashed north.

Rohrs, who was regulating traffic at Spring street, gave one blow on his whistle, stopping traffic, then leaped and seized the horse. He was dragged almost to Prince street before he brought the horse to a stop. He was thrown against several women on the Spring street crossing, but kept his hold on the bridle.

The women were knocked down, but when they realized what Rohrs had done they were among the first who wanted to congratulate him. So many witnesses swarmed about him that Lieut. Wall said "Enough" when Rohrs had shaken hands with a dozen.

The policeman was bruised and his uniform torn, but he went right back to the crossing.

DIED RETURNING FROM RACES.

J. S. Hartson Invited Good Luck With His Bride's Wedding Ring.

Having borrowed her wedding ring from his wife and placed it on his little finger in the hope that it would bring him better luck, Joseph Hartson, a traveling salesman living at 382 West Twenty-second street, went to the races at Belmont Park yesterday afternoon.

As he came out of the ferryhouse at East Thirty-fourth street on his horse he staggered and fell to the pavement. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and he died, supposedly of heart failure, in the hospital's admitting office.

At the house where the Hartsons boarded it was last night that Hartson was a graduate of the University of California and came here from California about a year ago.

To Test Commodity Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The much talked of suits to determine the constitutionality of the "commodity clause" of the Hepburn railroad rate act are about to be instituted. Announcement to this effect was made to-day by the Attorney-General. The action will be brought in the Federal courts in Philadelphia.

TARIFF REVISION NEXT YEAR

BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS MAKE THAT PLEDGE.

No Hearings on the Question Until After the Presidential Election—Mr. Payne Says It Will Be a Protective, Perhaps a Minimum and Maximum Tariff.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Both houses of Congress to-day adopted practically identical resolutions to carry out the promise of the Republican party to revise the tariff. Attention will be called to this action in the platform to be adopted at the Chicago convention and assurance will be given that the revision policy will be consummated in the Sixtieth Congress. The Senate resolution entrusts the inquiry to the Committee on Finance, and the House resolution provides that it shall be conducted by the Committee on Ways and Means. Each committee will work separately.

President Roosevelt was anxious to have the inquiry conducted by a joint commission, part of its membership to be appointed by the President, or the experts to gather data to be of his selection. This scheme did not suit the Congress leaders, however.

They have been opposed for a long time to the tendency toward what is called "Government by commission," and took the ground that it was time to effect a change.

Their argument was that as Congress is to have the responsibility of revising the tariff, the Congress should gather necessary preliminary information in its own way and not be subject to outside interference or influence.

In the Senate the resolution was adopted without a word of debate when it was presented by Mr. Aldrich, but the House resolution, which was offered by Chairman Payne of the Committee on Ways and Means, encountered Democratic opposition and was put through finally by a party vote.

The resolution of the Senate, which is along the lines of that adopted by the House, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be authorized in connection with investigations heretofore ordered by the Senate with the view of promptly securing the information necessary for an intelligent revision of the customs laws of the United States to call to their assistance experts in the executive departments of the Government and to employ such other assistance as they shall require, and that they are especially directed to report what further legislation is necessary to secure equitable treatment for the agricultural and other products of the United States in foreign countries, and they shall also, in the consideration of changes of rates, secure proof of the relative cost of production in this and in principal competing foreign countries of the various articles affected by the tariff upon which changes in rates of duty are demanded.

When Leader Payne brought up the Ways and Means resolution in the House and said a few kind words about the Republican party's good intentions the Democrats came back with the claim that it was nothing more than a Republican scheme to postpone or avoid tariff revision. Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, for example, said that it was the forerunner of Republican defeat in November.

Assuming a confidential air Mr. Payne told what the Republicans purposed to do. There had been a panic and more excitement was coming through the political campaign, and it would be unwise to increase the country's perturbation by discussing the tariff until after the elections were over. When the Republicans had secured a majority of the next House (loud acclaims from Mr. Payne's associates) the Committee on Ways and Means would be called together to hear persons who knew something about the tariff. After that the Democratic members of the committee would be excused from attendance [groans] while the Republican members drafted a tariff bill. Then the bill would be submitted to the Democrats.

"The bill will be a revision of the tariff," said Mr. Payne. "It will be a protective tariff, and I believe a maximum and minimum tariff, thus putting us on an equality with Germany, Russia and Italy in that respect. We will go to the country with that bill as we went with the McKinley and Dingley bills, confident in the belief that like them it will bring prosperity to all the people."

The provision in the resolution for an inquiry into the selling prices of American goods abroad was a concession to the demand of the Democrats and some Republicans that this question be investigated thoroughly.

CALLS SOCIALISTS ANARCHISTS

And Naturally the Socialist National Convention Gets Excited.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Charging that anarchy exists in the Socialist national convention, Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago brought upon himself to-day the angry denunciations of scores of delegates.

"There is anarchy here," shouted Mr. Morgan. "You will find here the agents of the capitalist class doing their worst for them." Cries of "Name them!" interrupted the speaker, who said: "We have found them in our central committee and running our newspapers."

Here are some of the latest planks which have been put in the platform:

A demand that the Government give employment at once to the victims of the recent panic by using its power of eminent domain to start public works, a denunciation for the Government ownership of all lands, a formal announcement that the Socialist movement is primarily economic and political and does not concern itself with religious beliefs or questions of intermarriage between persons of different religions.

The closing day of the convention was remarkable for the way business was rushed. Eugene V. Debs spoke at Orchestra Hall to-night. W. D. Haywood, president and several Socialist speakers were present.

RIGO NAMED IN DIVORCE SUIT.

Defendant Is Mrs. Chaper E. Emerson, Jr., Said to Be Princess Chimay's Cousin.

Chaper E. Emerson, Jr., the artist, has brought a suit for an absolute divorce from his wife, Catherine Madley Emerson, and has named Rigo, the Harlem Casino fiddler, in his complaint. The papers were served last evening at the restaurant.

Emerson's attorney is John Henry Freese.

Mrs. Emerson is said to be a cousin of the Princess Chimay, who once had Rigo as a husband. She comes from Philadelphia and married Emerson when she was 17. Her father is Prof. F. R. Madley of Philadelphia.

MISSION TO MISS ELKINS.

House Hears the Count of Turin, Brother of the Duke of Abruzzi, Is Coming Here.

ROME, May 16.—The city is full of gossip founded on the movements of the Duke of the Abruzzi and his brother, the Count of Turin. After spending two days together here they left at the same time, the Duke going to Naples and the Count to London.

It is believed that the Count of Turin is on his way to Washington with a mission in connection with the betrothal of his brother and Miss Katherine Elkins.

CONGRESS MAY CLOSE THURSDAY

If an Agreement Can Be Reached by the Conference on the Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 16.